

OUR GOVERNMENTAL PROGRESS.

In the last Liberator, Parker Pillsbury contrasts the improving condition of the British Government for the last half century, with the march of our own towards despotism during the same period. The contrast is more truthful than flattering.

He says: One thing is certainly true: for the last fifty years, the government of this country has been growing gradually better. This is true of the character of the sovereigns, and of the making and executing of the laws. William the Fourth was infinitely better than George the Fourth, and Victoria is certainly preferable to either. Then, in their time, we have seen a constant improvement in the government itself. Fifty years ago, almost any crime was punishable with death; now, capital punishment is almost wholly abolished, except for murder in the first degree. Then there has been the abolition of the foreign slave trade; then laws were enacted for better system of education among all classes of the people. Afterwards came Catholic Emancipation; then Parliamentary reform, extending greatly the right of suffrage. Next came the abolition of slavery; then following the repeal of the corn laws, and other acts tending to a general system of free trade. Every step in the government has been one of progress, and those steps have not been short.

But in the United States, what have we to exhibit? In our Chief Magistrate, we began this century with an Adams and a Jefferson; we boast a Jackson, too. But we descended to a Tyler; we degenerated to a Polk; we were dishonored by a Taylor, and disgraced by a Fillmore. True enough has succeeded; but he is utterly incapable of restoring the dignity of the office, and is already a traitor beneath a counterfeit. A Roman Emperor might again appoint his horse to fill it. Then, the acts of the government have been the legitimate fruits of a tree wholly corrupt. At the behest of slavery, we have murdered multitudes of Indians, and in violation of solemn treaties, we have seized their lands, burned down their wigwags, and ploughed up the graves of their sires. We have despoiled Mexico of her territory for the same reason, and sent a hundred thousand of her inhabitants unbidden to judgment. We have added half a million victims to our scourged slave population in every ten or twelve years. We have enacted a Fugitive Slave Law that shook the Union to its centre, and sent shudders of horror among the nations. And now, by the passage of the Nebraska Bill, we have given a whole new empire up to the dominion of slavery, from which that infernal institution had by solemn treaty been excluded, as we supposed forever.

Such is our progress. We may be republican in theory; we are surely despotic in practice, beyond all former weaving of that dreadful word. Britain may be monarchical in name and form; but, surely, we have got to repent of our republicanism an age, at least, before our virtues, even, will be better than her faults. I am ashamed to acknowledge my nation, even in this land of dead and living monarchs. Hungarians, Italians, Poles, here and there receive the honor and the sympathy of every Briton who loves liberty. I am here an American, and in all decent society, I have to avow my anti-slavery sentiments, to be entitled to decent respect. Thank God, I can do it with honor and honesty; and not in that sneaking and hypocritical manner in which it has been often done, by clergy-men and others, who have visited this country.

But I have wearied myself, and lest I weary you, will close by subscribing myself, in all earnestness,

Ever, your friend, and humble co-worker,

PARKER PILLSBURY.

MR. PILLSBURY IN ENGLAND.

We copy from the Liberator, the following note from Richard D. Webb, relating to Mr. Pillsbury's health and usefulness in England:

DUBLIN, July 7, 1854.

MY DEAR GARRISON: As our friend Parker Pillsbury is writing, he has had a very full charge. I need not assure you we have all to have him with us again, after the terrible experience he has had since we saw him in Ireland before. He looks better, and is much better, though far from enjoying the best health and absolute freedom from suffering that we would wish for him. His present condition forbids public speaking, but it is my opinion that if he were as well able to speak from the platform as at any former time, he would not be likely to do better service to the cause than he is now doing by his vigorous, well informed, well expressed, and well-tempered letters, which appear from time to time in some of the most respectable and widely circulated of the English provincial journals. In this way he gains the attention of a greater number, and of a more important class, than he could reach by attendance at anti-slavery gatherings, if such were convened for the purpose of hearing him. Since the addition of West India slavery, the Standing Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have made no earnest use of the prestige of their former acts, which have since that time, and by the way, I claim to claim to public confidence. They have thus done their best to lull the anti-slavery spirit of the nation, and left it a prey to the secret, unscrupulous representations of that large proportion of troubled Americans, who are far more intent upon apologizing for slavery, than upon promoting the cause of freedom.

I deeply regret our friend Pillsbury's infirm health, but his spirit is in no degree abated, and I do not think you could have sent a man to represent the cause to better advantage on this side of the Atlantic, than he. I know he has not come as the spokesman of any man or number of men. But he cannot make himself any one else than Parker Pillsbury, and so long as he is that veteran abolitionist, he will be a faithful and true exponent of the efforts, aims and principles of the American A. S. Society.

I paid a very delightful visit with him for a few days to the Western Lakes, within the last few weeks, and had a great feast of fresh air, charming scenery, and most agreeable society. He has invitations from town to town in many parts of the three kingdoms, and will have uncommon opportunities of social enjoyment and religious observation, and of making those amongst whom his lot may be cast, more thoroughly acquainted with the anti-slavery cause in America; thus killing a great many birds with one stone, and not hurting any living being in the time. So with this example, my Irish Bull, I heartily bid you farewell, and remain affectionately your friend,

RICHARD D. WEBB.

At Alton there was the silence of the Sabbath hour, the streets deserted, no teams or people from the country to trade, for fear of the cholera; yet Messrs. Clay and Coddington addressed an audience of fifteen hundred from the steps of the Madison Mill. The postmaster, English, defended the administration, and in doing so was compelled to claim the Nebraska scheme "as a secret movement of peace and Douglas for the abolition of slavery, and unless it was so, he would repudiate the Administration." A few moments after the close of the meeting he was found in conversation in front of the post office, with Dr. Hope, who claims the honor of having shot Lovejoy. With great indignation he inquired if such a meeting and such a crowd in the public streets, to hear Clay, would have been tolerated in Philadelphia, in Baltimore, or in London in Alton; he'd be damned if he wouldn't have paid for the eggs to break the meeting up. The party lines being pretty closely drawn, Dr. Hope, the assassin of Lovejoy and the postmaster, on one side, and all the rest of the people on the other, the attempt to egg down the speaker, would have been rather of an unequal contest with popular sovereignty.

At Quincy, Kimball's Hall was crowded to hear Clay in the afternoon, and Coddington in the evening. The leading minds of this growing city were present at each of the meetings. Like success and great enthusiasm attended the gatherings in Iowa, and at Rock Island.

It is stated that of 84 German papers which supported Gen. Pierce's election, only eleven remain friendly to his administration.

AFRICAN COTTON.

The connection between Cotton and Slavery is well established and very intimate. With many persons, the first objection to the abolition of slavery is the supposed increase in the price of cotton, which would result from it. What if Africa, by furnishing an abundant supply of cotton, should remove this objection, and pave the way to emancipation? Such a thing is among the possibilities, perhaps among the probabilities. In relation to the matter, Dr. Irving, a missionary to Africa, has written to Dr. Shaw the annexed remarks. The letter is published in the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society:

"In December, 1853, I was ordered on service to Abbeokuta, with Commander Foot, then senior officer. There I was much struck with the superior appearance of the people and their great capabilities, the productiveness of the soil, the variety of objects which might lead to an extensive and lucrative commerce with England, more especially that of cotton, which is indigenous, and carefully cultivated by the Yorubas. These comprise a population of nearly three million souls, clothed entirely in cloths manufactured by themselves. On my return to England, I represented these things to the Church Missionary Society, and many of the samples of African productions I brought home excited great attention among manufacturers and others. The cotton proved to be of the very quality required for the purposes of manufacture. Among them was also an entirely new kind of silk, respecting which several merchants in London are very anxious for further information. I volunteered to go out and examine the country between the Niger, Bight of Benin, and Lardner's route, between Badagry and Bonoua, a country, excepting at one or two points where our missionaries had been, I believe, never yet visited by white men. My offer has been accepted, and I start as agent for Yoruba with the sanction of Sir James Graham and Lord Clarendon. The necessary instruments for making observations have been forwarded to me."

THE FREE COLORED POPULATION.

Some tables relating to the number of free colored persons in the United States at different times having appeared in the newspapers, which, on account of a transposition of figures, give an erroneous statement of facts, the National Era has taken the pains to correct them, and has presented the following result: FREE COLORED IN ALL THE STATES AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

Years.	Free States.	Slave States.	Totals.
1790	31,008	28,458	59,466
1800	37,422	52,072	89,494
1810	91,437	95,128	186,565
1820	112,279	121,265	233,544
1830	152,384	106,215	318,599
1840	187,647	108,656	396,303
1850	214,092	220,104	434,196

On this subject the National Era remarks:

"It will be seen that, in the earlier years of the republic, the free colored population, both north and south, increased rapidly—in the former case by general acts of emancipation, by which slavery was gradually abolished—in the latter by voluntary emancipations. The latter have now almost entirely ceased from the unfortunate state of feeling which prevails in the southern states; while the source of increase from northern emancipation has been dried up by the final extinction of slavery. The number of slaves liberated by New York, New Jersey, between 1810 and 1840, was 26,777. Pennsylvania passed a gradual emancipation act in 1780. All are free, at the age of twenty-eight, who have been born since 1780.

"Slaveholders were forbidden, under a heavy penalty, to remove their slaves beyond the limits of the state; and hence it is evident that the emancipation was slow and gradual. Similar restrictions were contained in the emancipation acts of the other states. The following table shows a rapid increase of the free colored population of Pennsylvania, from 1790 to 1850, by which time the great bulk of the slaves became free. Since that period the increase has been slow:

Years.	Free colored population of Pennsylvania.
1790	6,537
1800	14,561
1810	22,492
1820	30,202
1830	37,390
1840	47,854
1850	58,626

"Similar results are observable in other states, and denoted state, by-the-by, that the north did not abolish slavery by running their slaves off South."

It is estimated that the cost connected with the fugitive slave case in Boston, will exceed \$50,000.

Fifty thousand dollars paid by a professed Christian nation, in the middle of the 19th century of the Christian era, for catching and returning one escaped from bondage, while the Christian command is—'Undo the heavy burdens, break every yoke and let the oppressed go free.' Another proof of the hypocrisy and worthlessness of the American churches! Are they not like wretched sepulchres, full of rottenness and corruption? Nor is this all, but on the iniquitous fourth, while the pious were firing guns, ringing bells, and shouting liberty, one hundred Americans, men, women and children were sold at auction in a southern State by an administrator! Hail Columbia! Hail American piety! The slaves thus sold on the national birthday, were to be paid for on the 25th of December, the birthday of Christ! Now, brethren, get a little bread and wine, next Sabbath, and come round the Lord's table and see how nicely you will feel eating his body and drinking his blood, while by your votes you sustain a government guilty of sanctioning such abominations.—Pleasure Boat.

SENATOR HUNTER no doubt thought himself smart, in getting the Senate to amend the Homestead bill, by adopting his substitute, which would most effectually (as he designed) put a stop to emigration from the North to Nebraska and Kansas, and turn the current to the public lands located in that portion of the West already admitted to the Union as States. Mr. Hunter's substitute provides for the granting upon lands by persons capable of holding lands under the laws of the State in which the lands lie. The object is plain. Under the bill we quote from, no one could settle in Nebraska, Kansas or Minnesota, without paying the full government price of a dollar and a quarter an acre, while they could get land in the State for twelve and a half or twenty-five cents an acre!

Our friend, at Washington city should be on their guard against "snakes"—legislative black snakes from the South—which will be insinuated into every bill, where a crack or crevice is left into which the dark spirit of slavery can insinuate itself. When the South agrees to a Homestead bill, the North should scrutinize it closely.—Dispatch.

GERMANS IN ILLINOIS.—A correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that an anti-Nebraska Convention was held by the Germans in Ottawa, which was addressed in their own language, on the evils and encroachments of Slavery, and adds:

"Other meetings of the kind are to be held, and you may look for the united action of this portion of our foreign population in the right to break the right of Slavery in Northern Illinois. That they are thoroughly divorced from the party of Franklin Pierce is, I think, beyond a doubt, though they are still Democrats in the right sense of the term."

MR. SUMNER.—The Louisville Journal, the strongest Pro-Slavery paper in the South-west, says of Mr. Sumner's reply to Butler, Mason, and the rest:

"We think Mr. Sumner's course mischievous, but we have high respect for his ability. His late speech in reply to Mr. Butler of South Carolina and Mr. Clay of Alabama, was masterly, and upon the main points selected for discussion it was overwhelming. The Senators against whom it was directed could not reply to it. They felt it deeply."

Communications.

LETTER FROM C. S. S. GRIFFING.

CONCORD, Belmont Co., July 17, 1854.

DEAR MARIUS: Our meeting Saturday and Sunday was in this neighborhood near the Orthodox Friend's Meeting House, where many years ago, you lectured on Anti-Slavery, the effect of which is visible to the present day. The old Abolitionists here have a vivid recollection of your meetings, and attribute their own zeal and activity in this cause, in a great measure to your efforts at that time. Some however who "ran well for a season" have turned back to pro-slavery sectarianism, and give little favor to practical Anti-Slavery, but are satisfying themselves with the "testimonies" of the church and the votes of political parties. It is but a short time since, in this neighborhood, a colored child applied for common school education, and was refused by those professing to be Christians, and as much opposed to Slavery as anybody. But Joshua Cope, in decided opposition to others in authority, succeeded in securing to him these privileges. But there is progression here. The young ladies in this vicinity have organized a Literary Society, and freely admitted to equal privileges with themselves a colored girl residing in this neighborhood. Such liberality gives evidence of the existence of true hearts in the bosoms of these young ladies, touched with God's own attributes.

But there is another influence that may be arrayed against them for having subscribed for the Anti-Slavery Bugle. It is the Post Office, the presiding officer of which is a "weighty member" of the society of Friends. I believe John Bunyan in his Pilgrim's Progress describes a Giant Maule, who had great enmity to any Christians whom he might discover on their journey to the Celestial City, and if he could get them in his office, would maul them with a great club he kept by him for that purpose, and if they did not come within his reach, would rail and grin at them as he saw them passing by. Giant Maule does not live in this vicinity, but one Joshua Maule, who is sufficiently like, to be a family relation of his, is the Post Master, and feels a "concern" to taunt any person who may take the Bugle or any other reformatory paper. I do not know in what official capacity, whether as an officer of the government or church, he acts thus, or whether it may not be a hereditary family feeling with him, but as long as he will deliver to them their papers, I hope our friends will bear all his opposition patiently, though like Burns' "Rumple John":

"He should mount his steps w' a groan,
Cry, the paper's w' heresy cramm'd;
Then lug out his ladle, deal brimstone like apple,
And roar every note of the dunn'd."

Our meetings were held in a large unfinished school house, and it would infuse hope into the heart of the despairing slave, to see so many earnest men and women as were there assembled in sympathy for his sufferings. Anti-Slavery is not generally popular yet, but there are many great spirits at work in various ways to further human freedom, and every human heart that we find thus engaged increases our hope, for every blow that is struck against slavery counts, though feebly and timidly given. Truth will triumph at last.

And all the aid we now receive,
Makes the despairing heart believe.

To-day we are at the pleasant home of Nathan and Elizabeth Newport, who never in the enjoyment of life's richest blessings, with which they are surrounded, forget those suffering ones that toil to enrich others, and endure the curse of slavery because the American Church and Government is united with the tyrants that rob and enslave them. Having achieved for themselves freedom from the tyranny of sectarianism, they are now prepared in true freedom to labor to make others free from mental as well as physical or chattel slavery, and ever welcome to their hearts and home those who are engaged in the same glorious warfare.

C. S. S. GRIFFING.

We have often recalled with pleasure the sympathy and aid extended to us years ago, while laboring in that region for anti-slavery, by Joshua Maule and his wife, and sorry are we to learn that he has chosen to sacrifice justice and the slave's claims to the interests of sectarianism.—Environ.

AN IMPOSTOR.

One evening in the month of March last, a young Englishman came to our house, asking food and shelter for the night, as a charity. Of course we made him welcome. He pretty soon informed us that a serious accident had befallen him in Reading, Pa., in August last, by which he had lost the principal part of his toes, having but one of the small ones left on one foot, and two on the other. That boarding, physician's bill, &c., &c., had exhausted his means, leaving him destitute. There was nothing improbable in this, and we gave the statement full credit; so that when he told us that he was a son of the Hon. Charles Graham, of Alderton Castle, England, and was on his way to Columbus, where he expected a remittance from his father to enable him to return home. There was nothing impossible in that, and we credited it also.

Having enlisted our sympathies, and obtained our confidence in this way, it was no difficult matter to procure small loans to replenish his wardrobe, bear travelling expenses, &c., &c.

Just as certainly as night succeeds day, detection follows fraud, and we began to suspect there was a screw loose, or a cog out, from occasional jars in the working of the machinery. Examination satisfied us that the whole thing was a cheat; and just as we were about ready to expose it, the gentleman decamped. He "smelled the rat" perhaps "saw its handwriting on the wall." I wrote to the P. M. at Reading, to know whether a person answering to his description had his feet badly burned by the upsetting of a pot of molten metal, and became a patient of Dr. Hunter. I was informed that Dr. Hunter had had no such case, and had no idea who the person could be. As his feet were not injured in the way he represented, all confidence in his veracity necessarily went by the board. It is just as likely they were frozen off as burned off, and a true statement of the cause might have led to his detection as a criminal. There is little doubt that it would have reflected little credit on his character. There was no necessity for such a falsehood, simply to obtain hospitality for one night.

Whether he came with his story ready made, or whether he trusted to his genius to manufacture a supply was needed, it would be difficult to decide. There is none, however, in determining that he did a vast amount of gratuitous lying, and that if he is the son of the Hon. Charles, for the credit of the family, they had better get him home as soon as possible. There is no knowing, either, what

object he had in coming here. He may have been seeking retirement, until his feet got well; he may have had a hope of worming himself into the confidence of this people, in such a manner as to make a draw worth something; or, he may have been a spy, intending at some future time to operate in a different way. He had a correspondent who may have been an accomplice, in the city of New York.

His height is about five feet six inches, rather slender bodied, stoop shoulders, the loss of his toes inclining his head still more forward, and taking from his walk the freedom it would otherwise have. His hair, dark flaxen, eyes, blueish grey. His nose turns up, but is prevented by an oblique mole on the left side, from going up as far as an aristocratic nose ought to, when brought in contact with such a profusion of plebeian origin. His countenance is perfectly free and open so long as he feels sure he has your confidence; when doubts arise, or when introduced to strangers, it assumes that peculiar cast not inaptly termed hang-dog. He is probably between twenty-two and five years of age.

He is evidently familiar with the faces of prominent English statesmen, (he claims to be personally acquainted with nearly all of them), talks ordinarily well, and when not in a boasting mood, has the faculty of making himself quite interesting. His penmanship is almost illegible, and orthography hardly deserving the name, although he claims to have received his education at the celebrated school of Harrow.

He left these "digging" about the middle of June, and has been kind enough to write several letters to his very particular friends, with a request that they reply, addressing him at Schenectady, N. Y. His vicinity to the border justifies the conjecture, that if one government don't suit him, he need not be a great while in getting into another.

He reached the Graham through Henry, while here—if not a member of that family, he may be of the alias. Hunt, I have no doubt, was the name he went by in Reading; he may have assumed that of Sharp by this time.

If this statement and description should aid any one in warding off imposition from this source, I hope they will take to themselves greater credit, for shrewdness and penetration into human character than others, as well as myself, lay claim to in this particular case.

I have now performed a "disagreeable duty" though I am free to confess, not that "alacrity" contemplated by the Goldklee, and will just say, in conclusion, that I am the humble servant of any one who will inform me who the fellow really is.

B. C. GILBERT.

Marlboro', Stark Co., Ohio.

SLAVE PRODUCE.

JONATHAN HEDDLESTON in sending his subscription for the Bugle, says:

The question often rises in my mind what shall we do—"what shall we do to be saved." Well I remember of reading or hearing somewhere of "no cross, no crown," and I often think whether the time is not come, or coming, when we had better believe in and go to living out that doctrine. I also remember hearing or reading in some old book, that "without sacrifice there is no remission of sin," whether had we not yet better make the sacrifice of abstaining from purchasing the slave labor produce and set about it at once with a zeal and devotion commensurate with our profession, doing as we are doing is both impolitic and sinful; impolitic by strengthening and building up the slave holder that way and the many other ways, that they will soon become so strong the way we go on as to make slaves (it appears) of us all. It has at length become very evident that they want to do it. Why "Preserve us Lord from evil, should we pray, Yet willfully pursue the evil way."

Perhaps the almighty dollar or dime, or even a cent is the difficulty, even those of the "religious" society of friends, (as they are so careful to designate themselves,) some of them will enquire the difference in the price between slave or free produce and being told that a yard of factory, or a pound of coffee or sugar from the slaves' labor can be afforded one cent cheaper, he will reply "ah the poor slave I pity his hard case, but I know how I come by my money I must make it go as far as I can—I must take the cheapest" now this man virtually acknowledges that he himself does not consider his religion worth one cent—that he would not give one cent for it. But to the glory of that society, let me here say that I have heard of one of their members who has said that he would go twice as far and pay twice as much and take that which was not half so good, before he would thus sustain slavery, now if all of that society were thus devout—thus sacrificing, it would have (I believe) a powerful effect towards breaking up slavery in this nation.

There is a certain writer now in this nation; he is a man of great travel—great observation and information, who has said that the Methodist society are numerous enough of themselves to destroy this great evil by abstaining from the slave produce. We have said above that "without sacrifice there is no remission of sins," and I have thought of late, if this is not the very sacrifice we have yet got to make, and whether we shall ever be able to journey forward till we do it; the children of Israel it seems could not journey forward till they had sacrificed the wedge of gold. I think I have been told that the people of old England in their struggle against this kind of an evil, could not get forward much till some three hundred thousand (if I mistake not) united all at one time and made the sacrifice of abstaining from the slave made sugar, soon after that I think we are told their way opened to go forward. Now since all other ways and attempts to "save the Union," it appears have failed and for ought we know will fail, and whereas so many wise and thinking men see so clearly that this way would save us, and it being so completely in our reach, let us take right hold of it in earnest, why will we not take warning from the fate of cities and nations who have gone before us.

WORSE THAN SLAVERY.—A man, a free citizen of Massachusetts, and not even a slave under the institution of a southern State, is now confined in Salem jail, for no crime and no allegation of crime; and it requires no United States soldiers or local police to protect him in his imprisonment, because there is no such sympathy for the man and no such abhorrence of the sort of oppression which he endures, as to create any danger of a rescue. He is imprisoned only for the misfortune of being unable to pay his debts.—Boston Traveller.

If he will just paint himself black, and give out that he is a runaway nigger from down South, the abolitionists will have him out in less than no time.

Such is the text and commentary of a Georgia paper.

A late number of Punch contains a pictorial guess at the distance at which ladies bonnets move. The tendency has been further and still further renewed, and the next change, Punch thinks, will carry them off the head entirely; so he represents the next fashion by two young ladies in full dress, and bareheaded, sailing along the street, with a footman walking some ten feet behind them carrying the bonnet in a waiter.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

Salem, Ohio, August 5, 1854.

THE NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS.

In the recent course of many of the Democratic papers, which last spring opposed the Nebraska bill, we see evidence of the paramount power of party. Evidently, they intend to acquiesce, while they will take any advantage of their past anti-Nebraska course to further the interests of their party. Desperate efforts will be made by this means to hold fast their members in party chains. And on this point the small difference between an anti-Nebraska Democrat and a man on the late Columbus platform, will facilitate their work.—They will represent themselves to be as good non-extensionists as anybody, and especially as good as the new party. Partisans who want to believe such a tale, will under the circumstances, find it very easy to do it.

The whole effort of this class of papers is now directed to securing the unity of the party and preventing secession from it. To secure this object, they are as unscrupulous as ever, both regarding their own positions and those of their opponents.

Among other things they urge against the new party its own short comings, representing its limited platform as evidence of want of principle.—As though a national Democratic Editor could know what principle was, or where it was, or where wanting. If he had vision to discover such a want, a home investigation could reveal it at any time. They seem distressed too that Free Soilers should throw away their labor of years past, for the sake of union with whigs. Well this is cool in such papers as have fought all that was anti-slavery in Free Soil to the very death. Now they shed crocodile tears over its exit.

The fact is that many of this class of papers intend to wheel into line—eat their own words—support the administration and the party with their slavery extension in Nebraska and wherever else the slaveholders require them to carry it. And through their late opposition to the Nebraska bill, they will deceive many whose attachment to party will make them an easy prey to such shallow deceit.

Sorry we are that the new party has not a larger, broader platform. But it requires a large measure of cool impudence, and an utter lack of conscience, in a northern pro-slavery democrat, to taunt the party with their short comings. Though it does seem to us that the free soilers are lawful game on this score, if any national democrat can raise the brass to hunt them.

A DISCUSSION.

SEAN W. BISHOP, writing from Linesville, gives some account of a discussion in Hayfield, in June last, as to the pro-slavery character of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The discussion was conducted by the Rev. Thomas Graham, of that church, and John F. Selby. Our correspondent says, "the discussion lasted two days, during which time the hidden things of dishonesty in that church were fully revealed and laid out to the public gaze, in such a manner that no one could help seeing its pro-slavery character, notwithstanding she holds herself up as a light in the benighted world."

"I have long since come to the conclusion that to the Church is the wrong place to look for light on the subject of slavery or moral reform, for within her pale we find all kinds of iniquity, such as the breaking up of the marriage relation, separating parents and children, brothers and sisters, and making them mere merchandise or beasts of burden, by exhorting us to be in subjection to the powers that be, and telling us that they are ordained of God, which I believe to be false, for the Fugitive Slave Act has become one of the powers that be, which forbids the requirements of God, which says ye shall break every yoke and let the oppressed go free.

"Would that I could see the oppressed of our country enjoying their liberty as is the will of God they should. People have gone astray after strange Gods, whose end is destruction whose damnation for a long time slumbereth not. Let us not be by such deceived, but go on in the good work of reform, that when we leave this tabernacle of clay, it may not be said of us we have been found false witnesses of Christ, but that it may be said, well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord; for I was a stranger, and ye took me in; sick and in prison, and ye came unto me. Now this is only attending to the requirements of the higher law, which we feel within our own breasts, by learning that duty which we owe to man, woman and child the world over."

CASE OF STEPHEN F. WEAKLY.—Some friends in this neighborhood have taken a deep interest in making up to Mr. Weakly the money of which he has been robbed by the slave-hunters. At their request, we wrote a note to Mr. Weakly, inquiring the present state of the case.

From his reply, in connection with the circular originally issued by the friends in Philadelphia, we learn that the whole amount of fine, costs, &c., which Mr. Weakly has assumed and paid, amounts to \$4,191.

To meet this, he has received from the original Kauffman fund, \$1,900
Illegal costs remitted, 65
More recent receipts, 1,144

In all, \$3,109

Leaving an amount of over a thousand dollars yet behind, which Mr. Weakly has paid and as yet unfurnished to him.

Our friend who has most deeply interested himself on this subject in this region, (Benjamin F. Snow, of Berlin,) has justly said, "that the loss of time and the harassing care to which Mr. Weakly has been subjected, is his full share of the burden in this case, and the friends of the fugitive should make good all his pecuniary losses on this account." Those who think with Mr. Snow, can remit to him at Berlin, or to Alfred Scattergood, of Salem, their quota of the deficit, and thus have the business closed at once.

From the Independent, we learn that a committee of ladies has been formed in Paris, which will receive from their countrywomen, and forward to Mrs. Stowe in the fall, various articles of women's manufacture, to be disposed of for the benefit of the anti-slavery cause.

REPEAL.—John P. Hale says the way to effect a repeal of the Nebraska bill is to append a clause to the Appropriation bill for the repeal, and stick to it that not one cent shall be paid out of the Treasury till the bill passes. It is thought that even Douglas will vote for the repeal, and Pierce sign the bill, rather than lose their pay.

THE OHIO CONVENTION.

We have been watching with interest the expression of opinion by the Free Soilers in regard to the narrow, one-plank platform of the Columbus Convention. There is enough of virtue among the organs of the late party to be quite dissatisfied with the limited sphere of action: to which the new party proposes to confine itself, though not enough of that sterling quality, to induce the resolve to go further. All the Free Soil papers of the State, so far as we know, except the Herald of Freedom, at Wilmington, have acquiesced, some of them with alacrity, and some with protesting reluctance. Some few individuals have spoken out sharply in rebuke of this action, at this time, when the pro-slavery outrages called for so decided and thorough resistance. The Columbus says, that Whigs and Democrats in the Convention expected to be called upon for a more general and thorough commitment to the cause of freedom, and were ready to meet the demand, while out of courtesy to their new allies, the Free Soilers resolved to urge only the most limited demands possible. Mr. Giddings' opinion of the matter our readers will learn from his address to his constituents, in another column. He is for acquiescence. Of course we do not wonder at this, since his avowal that his reform would continue the fugitive slave law of '33 and his willingness to sustain the Constitution, which he says, in fact, places fugitive men from Kentucky upon the same level with fugitive horses; in short, one that recognizes the right of property in man.

We copy the opinion of the Rhode Island Freeman in regard to this partial policy. After commending the Wisconsin resolutions, which take much broader and more thorough ground, the Freeman says:

"The Ohio Convention, held on the same day at Columbus, was a large gathering of Anti-Nebraska men, from all political parties. Their resolutions, unlike those of Wisconsin, instead of meeting the issue which the South so exultingly challenges the North to accept, are confined to a declaration of hostility to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the further increase of slave territory. To render the objectionable section of that bill 'inoperative and void,' is about all that this great Convention has dared to do. To say that we are surprised that so Anti-Slavery a State as Ohio, the home of Giddings and of Lewis, and the field of their long and arduous labors, did not take any higher or broader ground than this, does not express the emotions we experience. We cannot find in the published proceedings of the Convention, that any effort was made by any one present, to submit a different platform from that adopted, a platform suited to the crisis, and the only one truly representing the Anti-Slavery sentiment of Ohio. The most awful defect in these Ohio resolutions is their entire silence on the fugitive slave act. This unparliamentary enactment, this most palpably unconstitutional measure of the slave power, this congressional statute, which makes bloodhounds of us all and slave territory of the entire North, is not so much as alluded to in this platform of the Ohio Convention."

"It cannot be that the Free Soilers of that State will omit to declare in strong words and by vigorous action, their uncompromising hostility to that infamous law. We expect to hear further from the genuine freemen of Ohio."

"The Indiana Convention, held at Indianapolis, at the same date, was attended by eight or ten thousand people, a large proportion of whom had been Pierce and Douglas Democrats. The objections we have urged against the Ohio platform, are